An Introduction to
The Technical Cooperation Program

What is TTCP?

- Five-nation cooperative arrangement
  - United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States

- Eleven S&T Groups consisting of:
  - 80 Technical Panels with 1350 scientists and engineers
  - 170 organizations at 450 sites
  - 300 active work strands

- Defense-wide organization with emphasis on S&T
  - Global network of world class scientists and engineers

Historical Background

- On October 25, 1957 the President of the United States and Prime Minister of Great Britain made a declaration of Common Purpose to combine resources and share tasks

- Canada joined in 1958 to form the Tripartite Technical Cooperation Program (TTCP)

- Australia joined in 1965, name was changed to the Technical Cooperation Program

- New Zealand was last nation to join in 1969

TTCP MOU

- The Principals signed the current TTCP MOU on October 25, 1995 in Australia

- Amendment One to the TTCP MOU was signed on October 16, 2000 in the UK
  - Expands definition of Defense Purposes to include national security and civil defense
  - Provides for assignment of cooperative project personnel, participation by contractors of member nations, Third Party Participation, exchange of funds, contracting for each other

- Amendment Two to the TTCP MOU was signed on October 25, 2005 in Canada (clarification of contractor
and Third Party participation)

TTCP Banner Statement

TTCP will develop, share and integrate emerging defense science and technology to advance the military capabilities
of the five member nations.

TTCP will provide a trusted, productive and creative network that allows us to develop our best people, advance our best ideas and make full use of our collective opportunities.

Aim and Purpose

Aim

Foster cooperation in science and technology needed for conventional national defense by:

- Providing a means of acquainting participating nations with each other's defense related science and technology programs
- Identifying and closing gaps in the collective technology base by providing each nation with the best defense related science and technology information available

Purpose

Enhance national defense at reduced cost by:

- Combining and leveraging scarce resources
- Avoiding unnecessary duplication among the national programs
- Providing venue for collaborative R&D projects

Scope

Research, development, trials, and testing to mature:

-- enhancements in defense technologies,

-- development of superior conventional weapons systems,

-- improved methods of operation, and

-- increased operational effectiveness.

Activities may range from basic research to advanced concept technology demonstrations.

TTCP collaboration emphasizes the following areas:

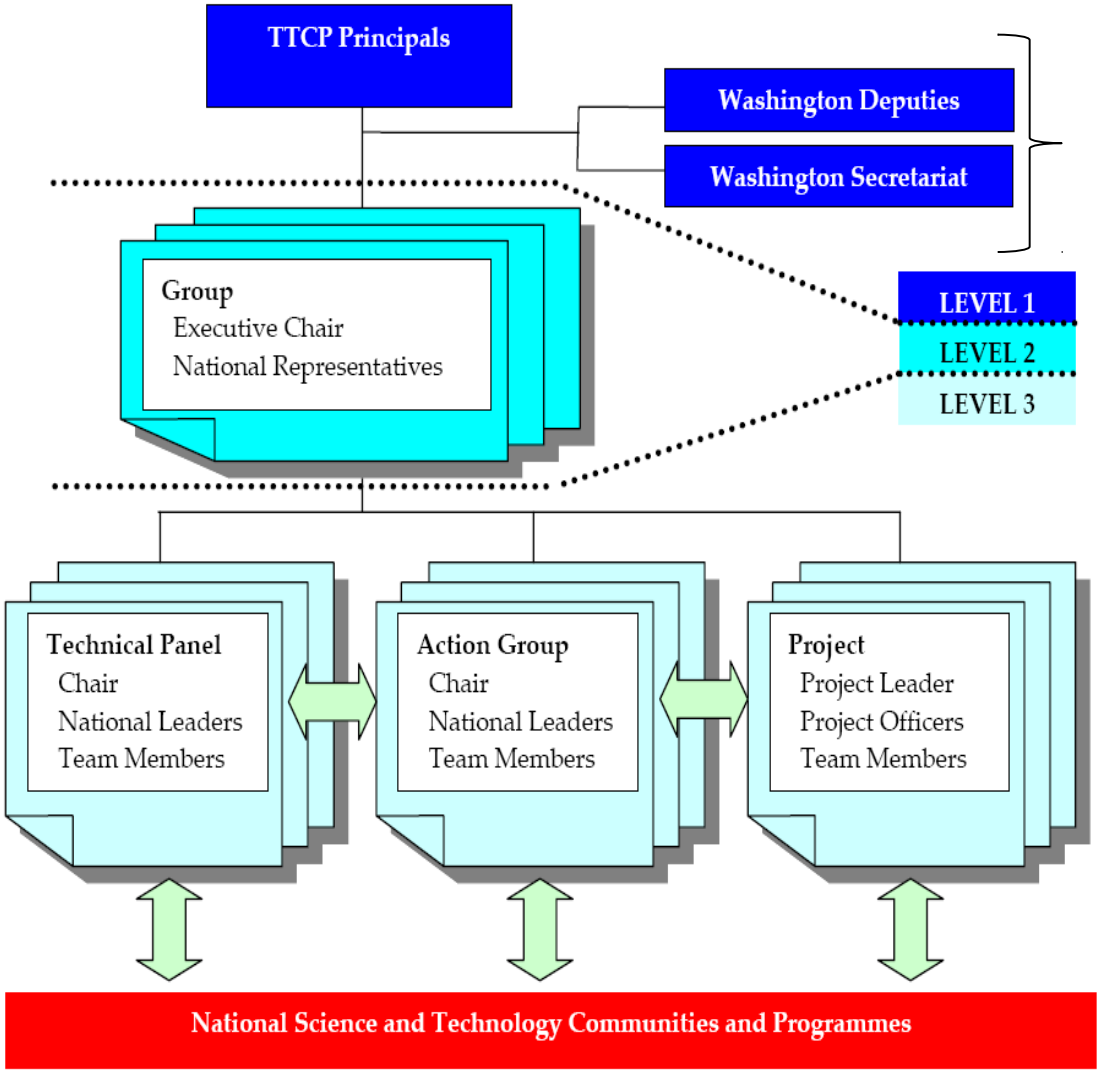
- exchange of S&T information.
- harmonization & alignment of national S&T programs.
- expanded collaboration through TTCP Projects.

Three-year Operational Vectors

2010 Principals Meeting

- Building coherence through strategic leadership
- Strengthening the TTCP Brand
- Challenging our thinking
- Augmenting TTCP

Current Structure



TTCP Washington Staff

TTCP is a hierarchical structure with three levels

Eleven TTCP Groups

AER	Aerospace Systems
C3I	Command Control Communications Information
CBD	Chemical Biological Radiological Defence
EWS	Electronic Warfare Systems
HUM	Human Resources and Performance
JSA	Joint Systems and Analysis
LND	Land Systems
MAR	Maritime Systems
MAT	Materials and Processing Technology
SEN	Sensors
WPN	Conventional Weapons Technology

Principals of TTCP

Australia Professor Bob Clark
Chief Defence Scientist
Ministry of Defence

Canada Dr. Marc Fortin
Assistant Deputy Minister (S&T)
Department of National Defence

New Zealand Mr. Ralph Marrett
Acting Director, Defence Technology Agency
New Zealand Defence Force

United Kingdom Dr. Frances Saunders
Chief Executive, DSTL
Ministry of Defence

United States Dr. David Honey
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense,
Research (OASD(R&E))
Department of Defense

TTCP Washington Staff (2011)

Australia
Gerhardy
Secretary: Wendy Steele

Deputy: Dr. Peter

Canada
Kennedy
Secretary: Dr. Keith Niall

Deputy: Dr. Jim

New Zealand

Nigel Cooper

Deputy: Dr. Peter Gerhardy
Secretary: WgCdr

United Kingdom
Martin Neill

Deputy: Mr.

Secretary: Luke Huxtable

United States

Deputy: Dr. James Short
Secretary: Ms. Daly Young

Executive Chairs (2011)

AER group	Mr. Rick Williams (Canada)
C3I group	Mr. Simon Bray (United Kingdom)
CBD group	Dr. Alan Rudolph (United States)
EWS group	Dr. Tony Brown (New Zealand)
HUM group	Dr. Ross Pigeau (Canada)
JSA group	Mr. Al Schaffer (United States)
LND group	Mr. Mick Gillman (United Kingdom)
MAR group	Mr. John Riley (Australia)
MAT group	Mr. Calvin Hyatt (Canada)
SEN group	Dr. John Stubstad (United States)
WPN group	Mr. Warren Harch (Australia)